

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1836.

No. 22. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. T. BRADFORD, FOR DANL. BRADFORD. (Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.)

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER: SEMI-WEEKLY, For one year in advance, \$10 a copy at the time of subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the year.

WEEKLY, For one year in advance, \$2 50 if not paid at the end of 6 months, 2 00 within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. (Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.)

ADVERTISING. Square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15, semi-weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

REMOVAL. CABINET MAKING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEDS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD. Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-1

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER: LIFE OF Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols. Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen Poole, 2 vols. Theological Tales, 3 vols. Paul Pre's Comic Sketch Book. The Parisian, 2 vols. The South West, by a Yankee. Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine. Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches. Rambler in North America. Letters from the South, by Paulding. Hall on the loss of Blood. Dwight's Theology. Beauty of Female Holiness. Chronicles of Godwin. Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion. Remarks on Homopathy. Clark on Consumption. Gerhard on diseases of the Chest. Good's Study of Medicine; new ed. McIntosh's Practice; new ed. Beck's Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. Coit's Bible. English Annual. Young Ladies' Book. Young Artist—Magnolia. Oriental Annual. Language of Flowers—and some others.

CHEAP WALLACE. Cheapside, Lex. Ky. Jan. 22, 1836 3-1

FAYETTE COUNTY—To wit.

TAKEN UP by Hallet M. Winlow, living in Lexington, about 154 lands high, six years old, a small star in the forehead, two or three small white spots on the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast; no brands or other marks perceptible. Appraised by John Love and John Ingles to thirty-five dollars, before me this 9th day of February, 1836.

JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. P. J. C. RODES, d. c. by WALLER RODES, d. c.

Turnpike Stock.

BOOKS will be opened at John Keiser's Tavern, in the city of Lexington, on Monday the 3d May next, and continue open until the 15th day of June next, for stock to the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles Turnpike Road, under the superintendence of Capt. Samuel Fitch, Ebon Milton, Gen. Leslie Combs, Capt. John Keiser, Maj. Thomas Waters, Dr. Thomas P. Satterwhite, Oliver Keen, Esq. Hon. James E. Davis and Jacob Ashton.

By order of the Board of Managers.

WM. B. BLACKBURN, Pres. May 14, 1836—21. Gazette and Intelligencer insert till 23d May. Obs. & Rep.

RENOVATING, SCOURING, TAILORING AND SILK DYING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER. Lex. May 12, 1836—20-2m

HUEY & FROST,

HAVING formed a Co-partnership and purchased out the Stock and Tailoring concern of Messrs J. T. Frazier & Co., are now ready to execute all orders in their line.

They will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

HUEY & FROST. Lex. Feb. 16, 1836—7-3m

ASSESSMENT! TAXATION!

THE Assessors' Book has been returned, and can be examined on application to me at my office. All persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the assessment of their property, can appeal to the President and Council at their meeting on the first Thursday in June.

H. I. BODLEY, d. c. city. May 5, 1836—18-1st Thur June

SIR LOVELL,

Twelve years old this year—a beautiful blood bay, black mane and tail.

BY DUROC.

PEDIGREE.

THIS distinguished race was bred by Samuel Furdy Esq. of New York and foaled in May, 1824; he was got by Duroc, sire of Delaphe; his dam by the imported horse Light Infantry, his grandam by old Messenger, his great grandam by Bashaw, his g. g. grandam by True Briton, his g. g. grandam by Sterling.

PERFORMANCE.

On the Union Course, L. 1, when 3 years old, Sir Lovell ran a match against a Dinwiddie Colt of C. R. Collier's, three mile heats, and won, distancing his antagonist—when 4 years old he won the two mile sweepstake, over the Union Course, L. 1, beating five good horses. In the fall of the same year he was trained again, and ran the \$200 purse, two mile heats, over the Poughkeepsie course, which he won with ease, beating Hotspur, Timoleon, and a number of other celebrated horses. The night following, his groom foundered him—nonwithstanding, on the last day of the same month, (October) he won a sweepstake, 3 mile heats, over the New Market Course, L. 1, beating Grey Roman (out of Ariel's dam), and many others. In the winter following, he was sold to a gentleman of Pennsylvania, and was to be delivered to him on the 1st of April, in covering condition—the contract not having been made good on the part of the purchaser, he was again put in training and commenced walking. On the 6th of April, at the time he commenced training, he was very feebly—notwithstanding, on the 13th day of May following, he was entered for the \$400 purse, three mile heats, which he won with ease, carrying 122 lbs. beating the famous mare Ariel, Bachelor and Yankee Maid—time, first heat 5m. 47s.—second heat, 5m. 53s. Taking into consideration the very short time he had been in training (five weeks), this race was considered as one of the best ever run on Long Island, and at once stamped SIR LOVELL as a first rate horse. In the ensuing week, he ran with Ariel for the \$500 purse, four mile heats, at Poughkeepsie, where he won the first heat in great time, 7m. 50s. considering the state of the course, which was very heavy—the second heat he led the mare three and three quarter miles, when she passed him and won the heat—he was then withdrawn. There was no jockeying at the time; it was owing to his want of sufficient training that he lost the race. Two days afterwards, over the same course, he took the \$300 purse—two mile heats—beating Lady Hunter, Maryland Eclipse, and Malton—time, first heat 5m. 51s., carrying 121 lbs. This is great time, considering Lovell run only miles two days previous, but it was soon forgotten in his superior and almost unequalled time, time of the second heat—which was contested inch by inch in the most spirited style by Sir Lovell and Lady Hunter, and won by Lovell in 3m. 46s. When it is known that the course is eight feet over a mile, and that the horses carried six-year-old weights, this heat will doubtless be recorded as one of the quickest in the annals of racing. In the following week, he ran a Match Race of two mile heats, over the Union Course, L. 1, for \$65,000, with the well known mare Ironette, in which he won the first heat in 3m. 45s. and in the next, distancing his opponents in 3m. 45s. This running four races in the short space of two weeks and only losing a single heat—further comment is unnecessary.

Pulling has become so common with persons who have horses, that I deem it a disgrace to a good horse to say more than what is recorded in the Sporting Registers concerning them, for which, as to SIR LOVELL, the credit is referred. Lovell will stand at my stables on the "Pates" creek road in Jessamine county, 8 miles from Lexington and five from Nicholasville. Owing to the great number of horses in Kentucky, Lovell will be let to mares at the reduced price of 30 dollars, which can be discharged by 25 dollars if paid in the season. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and end the 1st of July. All possible care taken with Mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Good pasturage, and grain fed at a small price.

P. E. TODD HUNTER

Jessamine County, Jan. 30, 1836—5-11st June.

J. B. JOHNSON

TAKE pleasure in returning his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last ten years, and would respectfully inform them, that he has taken into partnership Mr. HENRY CRUMBAUGH, who will give his undivided attention to the shop. The business will be conducted and known under the firm of JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH.

Have on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES; Iron band Leather TRUNKS, a first rate article; English BRIDLE LEATHERS, Single and Double, of the best quality; together with a good assortment of all other articles usually kept by Saddlers, which they offer at a reasonable profit.

Shop opposite Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, Ky

May 5, 1836—18-3m

JESSAMINE, CIRCUIT Sci., April

term 1836.

LEMUEL BUTLER, and oth. complainants.

Against

ROBT. P. PENISTON, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainants by their Attorney, and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A copy Attest, D. B. PRICE, Clk jcc

By J. S. FLETCHER, d. c. 19-3w

BLACKSMITHING.

SIMEON SHY

INFORMS

the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock, &c., of Mr. John R. Shaw, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on Short street opposite O. Keen, esq., where he will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call.

March 5, 1836—9-1f

Badger's Patent Improved

Feather Renovator.

ONE of those valuable Machines is now in operation at the store of D. Bradford & Co. opposite the market, Lexington. All those interested in having Good Beds, are invited to call and witness the operation.

By the process used in said Machine, old and worn out beds are cleansed and sifted of all dirt and dust, and the Feathers rid of all odors and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. It has been found that new Feathers are greatly improved by being cleaned of dust, and the animal gases of which all Feathers partake in a greater or less degree, according to the time and manner of their being taken from the fowl. By this process, all moths, or other insects, are destroyed entirely.

Subjoined are a few of the many certificates of respectable individuals of Louisville, which might be procured, who are now enjoying the luxury of a soft and wholesome bed, and who can, with propriety, judge of the merits of the machine by the work it has done.

To Mr. Oren Sabin, who has one of the machines in operation at Louisville, the following certificates have been given:

I certify, that I have had a number of old beds cleansed and dressed by O. Badger's Patent Feather dressing Machine, some of which had been in constant use for many years, and that the Feathers had lost their original elasticity, so much so, that I considered them of but little value; but by the operation of his machine, I find them restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odor entirely removed, which Feathers, thus long used must necessarily in time; and so far as I have been able to discover, I have no hesitation in recommending to the public as a valuable improvement, and worthy of patronage.

A. THORCKMORTON.

We, the subscribers, concur with Maj. Thorckmorton, having had beds cleansed and dressed, and can cheerfully recommend it to the public.

EDW. B. ELY.

FRANCIS HENRY.

I approve of the method of cleaning Feathers, have tried it, and can recommend it to others.

W. S. VERNON.

I certify, that I had a lot of new Feathers, which had for a length of time been compressed in a sack, and on examination I found they contained insects, and had in a great measure lost their elasticity, and were unfit for use. Having heard of O. Sabin's machine, I was induced to have them dressed, when they returned I found them free from worms and other insects, the Feathers restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odor peculiar to new Feathers, effectually removed; and I have no hesitation in recommending the machine to the public.

JAMES GEORGE.

We, the subscribers, Unobscured, in the city of Louisville, certify, that having seen the operation of O. Sabin's Feather Renovator, and being well satisfied of its utility, in not only the cleaning of old, but also of new Feathers, take pleasure in recommending it to the public, as a valuable improvement, and well worthy of patronage, as a machine of this kind has for a long time been much wanted, in the cleansing in particular of new Feathers.

WALTON & HOLMES, M. & A. DEVENEY, JOHN & H. AULSBROOK, GREEN, CLARK & Co., &c.

We have tested Badger's Feather Renovator, and being satisfied of the entire efficacy, and great utility of his machine, do not hesitate to recommend this mode of renovating old beds and new Feathers, as eminently conducive to health and comfort.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D. G. W. SMITH, M. D. J. W. BRITTE, M. D. RICHARD VANTY, W. C. GALT.

The above gentlemen are respectable and eminent Physicians of Louisville.

Beds will be dressed and returned the same day, if reasonable notice is given.

Rights to use the Renovator in any county in Kentucky can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying to D. BRADFORD.

Lex. April 16, 1836—15-

CHEAP

SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.

THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postenwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

JOHN JONES.

N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Handmaid to the Arts," will please return it to J. J. BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 3d, 1834—17-1f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS—1836.

J. G. MCKINNEY,

IS now opening his Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, bought in the cities of N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, out of the latest arrivals—which enabled him to select the most fashionable Articles in the market. To name the articles is unnecessary; he would only say his stock is of the Best Goods. Believing the citizens of Kentucky are better able to purchase good Goods than any other State in the Union, he solicits a call from his friends and customers in general, as he will, as usual, give a GOOD BARGAIN as any other house in the city.

Lexington, May 3, 1836—18-6f

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

(Kentucky.)

THE Summer Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of May—and continue 21 weeks.

The Department of Languages is filled by one of the most profound and distinguished Linguists in the Union. Herein are taught the Greek, Latin and French.

The Department of Natural Science and Civil Engineering is occupied by a gentleman educated at West Point, who has adopted the course which is studied at the Military Academy.

The Department of Mental and Moral Science, Belles-lettres, &c. is most ably sustained by a gentleman of superior literary and scientific attainments, who will also deliver Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology.

The Department of Mathematics &c. is filled by a very able and experienced Instructor, assisted by the professor of Natural Science and Civil Engineering.

The Library, Philosophical Apparatus, Mathematical Instruments, &c. are well selected and in fine order—A splendid Chemical Apparatus has just been purchased in Philadelphia, by the late Professor of Chemistry.—The students of Astronomy will henceforth enjoy the benefit of a splendid Telescope.

Saturday will be devoted to History, Composition and Declaration.

The Students are required to remain in the Recitation Rooms with the Professors, 8 hours a day during the summer session, and 6 during the winter.

They have the free use of the Library, Apparatus, Buildings, &c. &c., being chargeable only with the damages they commit.

A weekly report of the progress, deportment health &c. of the Students individually, will be issued every Saturday, and forwarded by mail to such Parents and Guardians as may desire it.

Some delinquencies will be punished by pecuniary fines, and the funds accruing will be appropriated to the purchase of suitable Books or Medals to be awarded as prizes to the most diligent and exemplary students.

It is scarcely necessary to state that Georgetown is not surpassed by any place in the Union for health and morality.

The students board in private families through the town and neighborhood, which is thought preferable to crowding them together.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition (in advance), \$20 00
Boarding Lodging Washing &c. 50 00
Books 5 00

No extra charges. \$75 00

R. LEMENSKI,

Teacher of French, Spanish, Italian, German, and Polish.

THE SCHOOL FOR

Civil Engineers.

Connected with the Georgetown College (Ky.) will commence its summer session on the 2nd day of May.

This school has been in operation 12 months, in which time not more than 10 or 12 young men have been qualified for the field.

The West Point Academy adds a very limited number to the profession annually, and the most of these are employed by the Government.

How short-sighted, and unobservant of passing events must they be, who seem to fear that the market will be over-stocked from these two schools! Take for instance the State of Ohio, and see what movement she is making on the subject of Internal Improvements.—During the recent session of her Legislature, there were introduced within her limits, 32 Rail Roads, 11 Turnpike and 5 Canal Companies; requiring about 100 Engineers, more than this school will supply in 10 years at the present rate.

Kentucky is not far behind Ohio in the spirit of improvement—Indiana has just appropriated \$10,000,000 to that object! The whole Mississippi Valley is catching the same spirit, and will soon bring all the resources of her widespread territory to bear on this subject.

The Profession of the Civil Engineer is now the most lucrative and honorable in America.

What must it be in three years from this time! The harvest is abundant; the Reapers are few.

These views and prospects have induced the Professor to extend his course—making it thorough in Theory and in Practice. To this end he will cause suitable Drawings and Models of Rail Roads, Canals, Locks, Bridges, Aqueducts, &c. &c., to be prepared without delay.

And he will, require the course to be so thoroughly studied, that no young man can accomplish it in less than one year, who shall not have made considerable progress in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy &c. previously to his entering the school.

At the close of each Session the Professor will attend the class on a Practical Tour—that is to say in the months of April and October—when the principles of the science will be reduced fully to practice—locating Rail Roads, Turnpikes, Canals &c.—observing the Geology history, and developing the mineral resources of the country.

Drawing will henceforth be particularly attended to.

The Students of this school will be subjected to the Rules and Regulations of the College. Each one who completes the Course and Term, will be furnished a certificate made out on Parchment.

EXPENSES PER SESSION, Board, Lodging, Washing, &c. \$50 00
Tuition (in advance), 20 00
Books and Instruments, 10 00

One extra fee of \$5 in advance will be charged for the purpose of increasing the Library, Models, Drawings, Minerals and Instruments, belonging to this Department, exclusively.

One extra fee of \$20 will be charged for the services of the Professor during the vacation.—These two extra fees will only be charged once for the same student, though he should remain in the school 5 sessions.

Georgetown, Ky. March 30th 1836—15-1f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS, FOR 1836.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;

Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—all of which he intends to sell as low as any other house in the city.

JOHN SHROCK.

April 16, 1836—15-4f

\$400 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of a fellow, whose name is said to be PHILIP HART.

This fellow, on the 4th inst. attempted to take the life of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. B. J. Wallace of this place—having entered the house in day time, while Mr. W. had stepped out, and made an attack upon her with a dirk or knife, and has since fled in the direction to Lexington, Ky. Said Hart is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slenderly made, with black hair, light grey eyes, large Roman nose, and had at the time, large black whiskers. He had on a green frock coat, black velvet vest, black stock, and sometimes wears a light drab box coat; no other clothing recollected. From the description given, he is supposed to have been seen two days afterwards, at Bell's, Three Forks, in Barren county, and was acquiring his way on towards Lexington. The Grand Jury of this county has found an indictment against him.

The above reward, which has been raised by many respectable citizens of this place and Logan county, will be given to any person or persons who may apprehend said Hart and deliver him to the proper authorities.

The subscription paper is in the hands of the editor of the Russellville (Ky.) Advertiser.

Persons throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the above, and by so doing, further the ends of justice.

Russellville, Ky. April 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with Ingerson & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river:—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.

JAMES S. COOK.

April 23, 1836—16-1f.—Dayton Dem. Herald.

HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER

(Main Street.)

Have commenced receiving and opening their Stock of SPRING and SUMMER

NEW GOODS.

THEY have been selected with great care from the late arrivals in the Eastern Cities, and will comprise a most desirable and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods.

They have, as usual, paid particular regard to the wants of the Ladies, and invite their early attention to their New Supplies.

Lexington, March 25, 1836—12-2mos.

NEW

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere.

They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops; Dressing Bureaus do do
Tables do do
Centres do do
Pier do do
Enclosed Bason Stands do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast,

Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables; Sofas, Spring Seat; Mahogany Chairs; Boston Reclining Chairs, &c. Easy do; Bed Steps; Patent Broomstools, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

VENEERS for sale. Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-fronted Patent Elastic Cushion hammer PLANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or rent.

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK, Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st. Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-1f

New Grocery Store.

CURTIS J. SMITH

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by T. Rankin, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and immediately opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

as good and as cheap as can be had in the city—Families or dealers supplied by the quantity at the wholesale prices.

N. B. A large supply of measures, half bushels, pecks and half pecks, sealed, on hand and for sale.

May 12, 1836—30-1f

CITY PROPERTY.

ON Saturday 21st of May, 1836, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the city property on Main-st. extending back to Water street, will be leased

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittenden, Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rhodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Luckey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE TEXAN SONG OF LIBERTY.
AIR—"Bruce's Address."

Hark! the clarion sounds—"to arms,"
The welkin rings with war's alarms,
The youth awake to glory's charms,
And high sound chivalry.

A host is on the battle plain,
And murderers lead the hostile train!
The Texan chiefs are with the slain,
Martyrs to Liberty.

Brave Houston leads a gallant band;
Felix—the happy—takes command;
Rush freemen to the promised land,
And Texas will be free.

Wilson, who never knew a fear,
With YONGE FAYETTE will soon be there
(Name—to honor ever dear—)
They'll fight most valiantly.

Sisters and mothers, stay your tears,
Maidens and wives allay your fears,
See, Liberty our flag appears,
And leads to victory.

San' Ana, butcher, fend, no more
Our lovely fields shall drench with gore;
The monster never met before
So brave an enemy.

He dared, all used to coward men,
To beard the Lion in his den;
O, never let him out again
Agents of Destiny.

That Pharaoh host had crossed the flood
The Colorado quiet stood,
Then rose to stay the flow of blood,
And feasts of perfidy.

Religion, can thy holy name
Associate with pollution—shame?
The blood-red flag thy sanction claim?
And such fecocity?

The gentle Jesus ne'er was trained,
To deeds of blood, but peace proclaimed,
Not priestcraft—but good WILL ordained,
And sacred charity.

Sound—clarion sound—on freemen on—
To Brazo's banks where deeds are done
Worthy immortal Washington
And all Eternity.

Lexington, May 17, 1836.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

CHARADE.

I am a word of 14 letters;
My 10th, 8th, 12th and 14th is the name of a
house for the storage of grain.
My 10th, 13th, 8th and 12th is the name of a wild
animal.
My 10th, 13th, 8th, 7th, 13th and 3d is the name
of an animal, the fur of which is much esteemed.
My 2d, 6th and 4th is the name of an insect.
My 10th, 8th, 12th, 10th, 13th and 3d, is the
name of a useful man.
My 4th, 2d, 3d and 4th is the name of a delicacy.
My 1st, 8th, 3d, and 13th is the name of a female
animal.
My 1st, 8th, 12th, 4th, 5th and 6th is the name of
a bird.
My 4th, 5th, 9th, 6th, 13th and 12th is the name
of a useful mechanic.
My 10th, 13th, 8th and 9th is the name of a gar-
den plant or vegetable.
My 10th, 8th, 9th, 4th, 13th and 12th signifies to
"play upon, to rally."
My 2d, 2d, 10th, 10th, 5th and 4th is the name of
a funny animal.
My 1st, 8th, 4th, 4th, 13th and 12th signifies to
"sustain, support, affair."
My 10th, 8th, 12th and 13th signifies to be na-
ked.
My 10th, 5th 12th, 4th, 13th and 12th signifies
to "trade, to traffick."

And when put together, will be found
to be one of the patriots of the United
States. J. S. V.

A solution is requested.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF KENTUCKY.

It is time to gird on your armour. Your
opponents are busy. At the late Whig
Convention at Lexington, measures were
adopted, which, had they occurred in the
face of open day, would have shocked the
moral feeling of the whole community.
The circumstance, that the Convention
went into secret session, is sufficient to
prove that it had objects to accomplish,
at war with honesty, the purity of elec-
tions and the great interests of the peo-
ple. Rely upon it, a system of bribery
and corruption was there concocted and
matured. Why close the doors, and

shroud their doings from the light of the
day, if their deeds were not such as
could not be honorably or safely exhibi-
ted to the public gaze?

And, for what object has a course, so
corrupt and corrupting, been adopted?—
Is it to secure the election of Gen. Har-
rison? That cannot be. Were he to re-
ceive the votes of every State in which
an electoral ticket has been formed for
him, they would not be sufficient to elect
him; and no man believes he will receive
the votes of one half of the States, in
which his banner has been unfurled by
the opposition. Indeed, we know, as
well as man can foreknow such a truth,
that Gen. Harrison has no earthly pros-
pect of receiving the votes of New York,
Pennsylvania, North Carolina or Geo-
rgia; we believe too, he will be defeated
in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and
Missouri, and that he cannot reasonably
calculate on the support of any State in
the Union. For what purpose, then, is
his name kept before the people? It is
to aid Webster and White, in the attempt
they are making to throw the election of
President into Congress.

It may now be proper to make the in-
quiry: "Can Mr. Webster succeed?"—
Every well informed man must answer
this inquiry in the negative. The recent
elections in New England clearly de-
monstrate that Mr. Webster will be be-
aten by Van Buren and Johnson in the
North. Of the six New England States
the democratic party have already car-
ried four: Maine, New Hampshire, Con-
necticut and Rhode Island—and the
strength of the party is daily increasing
in that section of the Union. Vermont
may be numbered with the doubtful
States, and were the election not so close
at hand, we should expect a political revo-
lution in Massachusetts. In the north
then, Mr. Webster can in no event, ob-
tain the votes of more than two States—
Massachusetts and Vermont; in the east
he has no prospect of obtaining a vote,
as no ticket will be run in his favour in
Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland or New
York. In the south he stands, as he
does in the West—is esteemed so obnox-
ious, as a politician, that not a ticket will
be offered in his favor. These facts prove
that Mr. Webster cannot be elected—and
that he can only promote the principles
of the party to which he belongs, by di-
verting the votes of the two States from
the democratic candidates, and thus as-
sist in the consummation of the plan ad-
opted, to prevent an election of the people.

And, what are the prospects of Judge
White? In which of the States, except
South Carolina can he succeed? We
have been told that he will carry Ten-
nessee—but we do not believe it. The
reaction now going on in that patriotic
State, promises to overwhelm Judge
White and his hypocritical band of fol-
lowers. They commenced operations
more like fools than knaves. They start-
ed with the "wrong foot foremost"—
They pretended that they were the most
pure and unadorned friends of the
President in the Union—that they were
the most firm, disinterested and un-
changeable advocates of the principles
of his administration; and, in addition
to this, they solemnly declared, that
there would be no candidate in the field
to oppose Mr. Van Buren, but J. White.
The declarations and professions are
still fresh in the recollection of the peo-
ple of Tennessee—and when they con-
trast the recent conduct and present po-
sition of Judge White and his friends, with
the avowals and asseverations they made
in the canvass preceding the late Con-
gressional elections, conviction of their
treachery and turpitude flashes upon ev-
ery ingenious mind. Men who were,
for a time, deceived by them, now ex-
claim, indignantly—they democrats—they
the pure and firm friends of the Presi-
dent! Their ardent hypocrisy is now
seen, felt and understood, and Tennessee
will certainly cast them off, as treacherous
and unfaithful politicians. Where
else is it possible the Whig flag can wave
in triumph? We answer in no State in
the Union except South Carolina. Where
treason flourishes, Whiteism, and all its
treachery and corruption, may be tolerat-
ed—but no where else. In Virginia a
death blow was given, at the recent Ap-
ril elections, to all the hopes of the
Judge. With all the popularity of the
truant Senators, Leigh and Tyler, to aid
his course, White may be considered as
effectually put down in the "Ancient
Dominion." The majority for Van Bu-
ren has been increased in the Legisla-
ture, notwithstanding the charge of abo-
litionism, which was echoed and re-echoed
against him throughout the State, &
was influential in proportion to the guil-
tiness of the voters in the several coun-
ties. The first, the most spirited and
powerful effort of the opposition—their ap-
peal to the prejudices of Virginians as
slaveholders, and against Van Buren as
a northern man, has been firmly and
triumphantly met—and as a natural con-
sequence the opposition there, having
failed twice under the Whig flag are al-
ready divided, and a portion of its mem-
bers have proposed to hold a Convention
to bring out a Harrison ticket, which, is
Virginia, "will be making bad worse."

In the northern and eastern States,
Judge White has no strength, and it is
not probable that a ticket will be formed
in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey,
Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, Ver-
mont, Connecticut, or Rhode Island;
while in the west he will be wholly ne-
glected in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Il-
linois, Missouri and Michigan and Arkan-
sas, should those territories be re-
ceived into the Union as States. It is
thus plain, that in States which will cast
a majority of the electoral votes, no tick-
et will be run for Judge White; and his
friends, knowing this fact, are fully a-
ware that his election by the people is

impossible. They are of course, support-
ing the Judge, to enable him to assist
Webster and Harrison, in their attempt
to force the election into Congress.

The foregoing remarks must convince
our readers that the question to be de-
cided at the next Presidential election,
involves directly the right of the people
to choose the President and Vice Presi-
dent.

Is not this question sufficiently impor-
tant to rouse every democrat to action?
Is it not of sufficient moment to cause
every honest man, without regard to party,
to inquire whether a trio of political
managers can be permitted to mature &
carry into effect, with the aid of such
instruments as White and Harrison, a
plan for preventing the election of Presi-
dent and Vice President by the people?
This is a vital question to be decided.—
If the voters of the United States are, at
this juncture, so ignorant or careless as
to permit themselves to be duped by the
scheme of Clay, Webster and Calhoun,
it requires no depth of thought to foresee
that revolution must precede the next
election of Chief Magistrate by the people.
If they can sway a majority of the nation,
when the avowed object of running three
opposition candidates is, to cause the
choice of President to devolve on Con-
gress, they will continue to adhere to the
policy they are now pursuing; and, as
each triumph on that policy would con-
stitute "a precedent," the voice of the
people would never be heard again; until
they would be forced to take up arms to
regain their lost rights.

But, we do not despond. On the contrary
are we well assured that signal & glori-
ous triumph awaits the democratic party.
In the present struggle, the people will
readily distinguish between plain and open
dealing, and the corrupt scheme of
the trio we have named; a scheme which
requires its advocates to shut themselves
up to shrink from the light of the day;
and, in secret session in Convention, de-
vise ways and raise means to cheat and
bribe themselves into office and power.

We carry an open front. We present
our candidates for President and Vice
President, and all the efforts we
make to insure their success are fair, op-
en and aboveboard. Our principles,
too, are well defined and understood. We
do not go for Blue Light Federalism in
the north—for treasonable Nullification in
the South, and for modern Whigism in
the west.

The rectitude of our principles and
course of action, and our known devo-
tion to popular rights must insure suc-
cess. Let us then, engage in the good
work, with earnestness and prompti-
tude.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

In the House of Representatives on
Saturday, when the bill appropriating one
million of dollars was under discussion,
the following documents were read:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1836.

Sir, I am instructed by the President
to request that you would repair to some
proper position near the western frontier
of the state of Louisiana, and there as-
sume the personal command of all the
troops of the United States who are, or
may be, employed in any part of the re-
gion adjoining the Mexican boundary.—
It is not the object of this order to change
at all the relations between yourself and
the military departments under your
command, but to require your personal
presence at a point, where public consid-
erations demand the exercise of great
discretion and experience. An order
will be issued without delay to the 6th
regiment to proceed to Fort Jessup; and
this force, together with all the troops in
the western part of Louisiana, and in the
country west of the Mississippi and south
of the Missouri rivers, will be employed
as occasion may require in carrying into
effect the instructions herein communi-
cated to you.

The state of affairs in Texas calls for
immediate measures on the part of the
Government. It is the duty of the U.
States to remain entirely neutral, and to
cause their neutrality to be respected.—
It is possible that the course of operations
may induce one or the other of the con-
tending parties to approach the boundary
line with a view to cross it in arms.—
Should you find that the case, you will
give notice to the persons having the di-
rection, that they will not be permitted
to cross into the territory of the United
States; and if they attempt to do so by
force, you will resist them with the means
at your disposal.

The 33d article of the treaty with
Mexico requires both the contracting par-
ties to prevent, by force, all hostilities
and incursions on the part of the Indian
nations living within their respective
boundaries, so that the United States of
America will not suffer their Indians to
attack the citizens of the Mexican States,
&c.

The provisions of this article you will
cause to be faithfully enforced, and the
various Indian agents and the officers of
the Indian Department in that region will
be required to furnish you any informa-
tion in their power in relation to this mat-
ter, and to carry into effect any instruc-
tions you may give. You will make
known to the various Indian tribes in-
habiting that part of the United States,
the determination of the Government to
prevent any hostile incursions into Tex-
as, and you will call upon the chiefs to
inculcate upon all their people the neces-
sity of carefully abstaining from any vio-
lation of the above-mentioned engage-
ment, and you will not hesitate to use the
force at your disposal for the purpose of
preventing any such designs.

Should you be called upon by the civil
authority for any aid towards enforcing
the laws, having relation to the neutral
duties of the United States, you will re-

duce the belief that the Mexican forces,
as well as the inhabitants of Texas, must
be in a high state of excitement. In that
portion of the country there are many
Indian tribes whose habitual predisposi-
tion to engage in war, is well known, as
is, also their reckless disregard of any of
the claims of humanity. And from in-
formation which has reached the govern-
ment, there is too much reason to believe
that efforts have been made to induce
these Indians to join the Mexican troops.

It may therefore be well, as you anti-
cipate, that these various contending
parties may approach our frontiers, and that
the lives and property of our citizens may
be placed in jeopardy. Should this be
the case, the President approves the sug-
gestion you make, and you are authori-
zed to take such position on either
side of the imaginary boundary line, as
may be best for your defensive opera-
tions. You will, however, under no cir-
cumstance, advance farther than old Fort
Nacogdoches, which is within the limits
of the U. States, as claimed by this Gov-
ernment. But you will please to observe
that this permission will not be exercised,
unless you should find such an advanced
position necessary, to afford due securi-
ty to the frontier, in consequence of the
unsettled state of things beyond you.

You will please to explain, fully, your
views and instructions to any armed
parties who may be marching towards
you, and should they continue to threat-
en your position, or to manifest a design
of crossing into the U. States, you are au-
thorized to attack and repel them.

I have this day, by direction of the
President, requested the Governors of
Louisiana and Mississippi, to call into
service any militia force you may find
necessary for the protection of the fron-
tiers. This force must be called out, for
a term of not less than six months from
the day they reach their rendezvous, to be
discharged at any time by the United
States. The necessary means will be
furnished to the officers of the proper
staff departments, for such supplies as
may be required.

I need hardly say, that the duty com-
mitted to you is one of great importance,
as well as of great delicacy, and I do not
doubt it will be so executed, as to pre-
serve, on the one hand, the proper safety
of the frontier, while, on the other hand,
as little cause of offence as possible, will
be given to any foreign authority. I have
to request you that you would keep me
regularly advised of your proceedings.

E. P. GAINES, Major General.

(Copied from the letter book of the
War Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, April 23, 1836.

Sir: In compliance with your request,
I have the honor to transmit a memoran-
dum of the substance of what I stated in
official conference, on the 20th inst., with
Mr. G. Foster, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican
Republic to the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

To Hon. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of War.

Memorandum for Mr. Forsyth, of what
was said to him by Mr. Forsyth, in their
conference on the 20th of April, 1836.

Mr. Forsyth stated to Mr. Forsyth, that
in consequence of the contest in Tex-
as the movements of some citizens of the
United States on the Red River, and ap-
prehended hostile intentions of the In-
dians in Mexico against the United States
and of the Indians within the U. States
against Mexico, orders would be given to
Gen. Gaines, to take such a position with
the troops of the United States as would
enable him to preserve the territory of
the United States and Mexico from In-
dian outrage, and the territory of the U.
States from any violation by Mexicans,
or Indians, during the disturbances un-
fortunately existing in that quarter, and
the troops of the United States would be
ordered to protect the commissioners &
survivors of the two Governments,
whenever they should meet to execute
the instructions to be prepared under the
treaty of limits between the U. States.

Should the troops, in the performance
of their duty, be advanced beyond the po-
tential Mexico might suppose was within
the Territory of the United States, the oc-
cupation of the position was not to be taken
as an indication of any hostile feeling,
or of a desire to establish a possession or
claim not justified by the treaty of limits.

The occupation would be precautionary
and provisional, and would be abandoned
whenever (the line being run and the
true limits marked) the disturbances in
that region should cease, and being the
only motive for it.

Head Quarters Western Department.

Natchitoches, La. 8th April, 1836.

Sir: I arrived at this place on the 4th
instant, since which time I have received
information, from various sources, which
leaves no doubt in my mind, that a con-
siderable portion of several tribes of the
Indians residing within our territorial lim-
its have gone over to the Texas side of
the boundary line between the U. States
and Mexico.

When to this fact, is added the re-
ports daily received at this place, that the
army of Mexico, commanded by Santa
Anna in person, is rapidly approaching
in this direction through the centre of
Texas; that his plan is to put to death all
he finds in arms, and all who do not yield
to his dictation; that as soon as he comes
to the section of country occupied by the
Indians in question on the waters of the
Trinidad or Trinity river, they will unite
with him in his war of extermination;
and that no boundary line, save such as
they find properly guarded by an efficient
force, will be sufficient to arrest the san-

guary career of these savages, I cannot
but deem it my duty to prepare for action.

For this purpose I have requested of
the Governors of Louisiana and Missis-
sippi and Tennessee, each a brigade, and
of the State of Alabama, a battalion,
making altogether three brigades
and one battalion; the whole or as many
of them as practicable, to be mounted; to
repair to this place as soon as may be con-
venient, by battalions or companies.

This force, though not equal in num-
bers to that which it may be my duty to
meet in battle will enable me at least to
secure the confidence of the frontier set-
tlements, and keep them at home to plant
their crops; and moreover, to enable me
to inflict summary punishment on such of
the enemy by whom they are now men-
aced as may teach them to respect us,
and in future to pay more regard than
they seem now disposed to pay to our
rights and treaties.

I shall in the course of a few days ad-
dress to each of the commanders of the
armies in Texas, a note calling their at-
tention to their duties, and apprising them
of the course which I shall pursue to-
wards them, in obedience to the orders
of the President of the United States,
should they approach our boundary, or
suffer the Indians near them to commence
hostilities. I have notified the Govern-
ors of the States to whom I have applied
for force, that "should the war in Texas
be brought to a close without the appre-
hended Indian hostilities, the volunteers
will in that case be discharged forth-
with."

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
EDMUND P. GAINES,

Major General Commanding.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of War, Washington City.

P. S. I enclose a copy of my letters
to the Governors of the States above
named. E. P. G.

War Department, May 4, 1836.

Sir: I have received your letter of the
8th ultimo, and in answer, have to inform
you, that the President will sanction the
employment of whatever force may be
necessary to protect the frontier of the
United States from hostile incursions.
This Department has addressed the Gov-
ernors of the States of Louisiana, Mis-
sissippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ala-
bama, requesting them to call into ser-
vice such militia forces as you may find
necessary in carrying into effect the order
heretofore given to you. The theatre of
operations is so distant from the seat
of government, that much must be en-
trusted to your discretion. The two
great objects you have to attain are, first,
the protection of the frontiers, and
secondly, as strict a performance of the
neutral duties of the United States as the
great object of self defence will permit.
You will take care, and do not act which
can give just cause of offence to any
other government, and on the other hand
you will not permit the frontiers to be in-
vaded by any forces whatever. I have
to request, that the militia you may call
out may not be more numerous than the
exigencies shall seem to require. They
ought to be called into service for six
months, if practicable, to be disbanded
whenever not wanted; and you will take
care that all due economy is now pre-
served, as well in your disbursements as
in the preservation and accountability of
the public property. It is very necessary
that you should communicate freely to
the commanding officers of any military
parties who may approach the frontiers,
and inform them of the nature of your
orders.—You will state to them, that
while you have been ordered to that quar-
ter with a view to the execution of the
neutral obligations of the United States,
you have also been instructed to defend
their territory from any invasion what-
ever; and that this duty will be executed
under any circumstances that may hap-
pen. You will also reiterate against
the employment of any of the Indians.
Although the dictates of humanity forbid
the use of this species of force, which
cannot be restrained, yet the right of the
United States to remonstrate against its
service rests upon other grounds.—From
the habits and dispositions of the Indians,
it is well known that the power employ-
ing them cannot restrain them within the
legitimate rules of warfare. If they ap-
proach the frontiers, they will pay no
regard to a mere imaginary line, but will
carry on their depredations and massa-
cres wherever inhabitants can be found
and where there is no force to oppose
them. It is altogether idle to expect
that in such a state of things the frontier
settlements of the United States would
not be exposed to these calamities. Who-
ever calls the Indians into service, and
induces them to approach our border,
cannot but be aware of the consequences
that must ensue. All this you will pre-
sent to the proper officers, and you will
use your best exertions to keep such a
force from marching to your position; and
if you do so, to repel and disperse them.
Very respectfully, your most obt. servant,
(Signed) LEW. CASS.

Major General GAINES,

Fort Jessup, Louisiana.

FOR SALE.

THE well known three story BRICK
HOUSE on Main street, occupied
formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present
by Messrs. Iles and Wright as a Dry Good Store.
This extensive property, 30 feet front, running
back to Water street opposite the Rail Road
Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage
house and other buildings; forming altogether a
most valuable possession for stores and family resi-
dence. For terms apply at my residence on the
premises. LUCY D. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, May 19, 1836—22-1f

JUST RECEIVED,

A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufac-
tured by T. W. Smith expressly for family
use—warranted superior. For sale by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1836

We acknowledge the receipt of an announcement, for Monday's paper, which was handed to our compositor, but was laid over till to-day. It is as follows:

Mr. BRADFORD:—You are requested to state, that ROBERT WICKLIFFE, JR. Esq. has consented, at the repeated solicitations of numerous citizens of the city and county, to serve as a Representative in the next Legislature, if elected.

"MANY VOTERS."

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky. May 13. Daniel Bradford, Esq.

Sir:—In your last paper, I was announced by "Many Voters," that I would be supported as a candidate for the next Legislature, to represent Jessamine county. I am compelled to decline the call of my friends, owing to my not being eligible for the office.

Respectfully, yours,
RICHARD H. RIDGELY.

The City Charter is confirmed, by the vote of the citizens of Lexington. Upon this vote, we promised to cease all opposition, and fully intend to conform to our promise. But others who were with us in our opposition, seem disposed, instead of applying to the corporation for a redress of grievances, to seek such redress through the press. The following was intended, by the writer, for the last Gazette. As we omitted its publication, he has rapped our knuckles by a private note. We do not consider its insertion advisable; but for the gratification of one who stood shoulder to shoulder with us at the election, it is published. We have no doubt an application to the Mayor would remove the nuisance, perhaps with an expense rather severe to the offending party.

CITY CHARTER IMPROVEMENT.

Our city is rapidly improving and greatly adding to the wealth of the city, by leasing property given the citizens for market and other public uses, and converting the pavements to paint shops.

If with all the inconveniences that citizens subject themselves to, they are to run against and spoil clothes by painted wash stands, signs, &c. &c. display by a certain city charter "painter" voter—then it is time to leave a land of (stiled) freedom. When public pavements become paint shops, let those who wish their dresses saved, walk in the centre of the street, to oblige city charter men and painters.

A CITIZEN.

One would suspect from reading the Observer of yesterday, that the Editors of that paper, were returning to their first love. It has not been an uncommon remark, that the Observer had ceased to be the organ of Mr. Clay, and the ardour with which it advocated the claims of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, even before it was ascertained that Mr. Clay would not be one of the Whig candidates, confirmed the opinion that the Observer had lost favor with "the greatest man that Kentucky ever had within her borders, a man of whom not this state only, but the whole Union might be proud." Mr. Clay has given several indications of his intention to retire from public life at the close of the present session of Congress, and we consider any comparison between him and Col. Johnson, now a candidate for the Vice Presidency, as gratuitous. The estimation in which Col. Johnson is held by his fellow-citizens of Kentucky, will be abundantly proven at the polls in November next, and by that ordeal we are willing his popularity should be tested.

The charge of unrelenting hostility on the part of the Gazette, against Mr. Clay, we think cannot be sustained from its columns. That Mr. C's. talents are equal, if not superior to those of any other in our country, has never been controverted by the Gazette; but that there has been an inconsistent, versatility of political course on his part, is fully proven, by the abandonment on the part of his friends in Kentucky, and the substitution of Wm. H. Harrison, a man of acknowledged imbecility.

When Mr. Clay shall become a consistent politician, or when he shall omit to use his splendid talents in opposing the settled republican opinions of the great body of the people, even the Observer & Reporter will not go further in acknowledging those talents, and in doing honor to this distinguished son of Kentucky, than will the Gazette.

JESSAMINE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Jessamine county, in the town of Nicholasville, May 16th, 1836.

Mr. JOHN PERRY was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM C. OVERTON was appointed Secretary.

Richard H. Ridgely, Esq. addressed the meeting, stating its object, and offered the following resolutions, which were read and concurred in, viz:

Resolved, That the interests of the county require an united and harmonious action of the Democrats of Jessamine county, at the ensuing August and November elections.

Resolved, That this meeting deem it essential to the interest of the Democratic party, that there

should be a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, for the county of Jessamine, at the next August Election.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, to report to this meeting a suitable candidate for the next Legislature, and that the Chairman appoint said Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Thos. T. Cozer, George Faulconer, William Roberts, Harvey Prewett and J. Griffin.

After some time Capt. Thos. T. Cozer, from said Committee reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Democrats of Jessamine county, Thos. BRYANT, Esq. as a candidate to represent Jessamine county in the next Legislature.

On motion of Richard H. Ridgely, Esq. Resolved, That a Committee of Nine be appointed in behalf of the county, to correspond with the Central Corresponding Committee at Louisville.

The Chair appointed, Richard H. Ridgely, Esq. Jas. Monday, James Trotter, John L. Price, M. D. Harrison Daniel, Esq. Thornton Taylor, Henry Robinson, Thos. B. Scott and A. Crouch.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and request the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette and Louisville Public Advertiser, to insert them in their papers.

And then the Meeting adjourned.
JOHN PERRY, Chm.
Wm. C. OVERTON, Secy.

Extract of a Letter from a respectable gentleman, to his friend in this city, dated

"HARRISBURG, May 16, 1836.

"In accordance with your suggestions, we called a meeting of the citizens of our town and surrounding country, and had several animated speeches, which have raised the Texian feeling to its highest pitch. We will doubtless furnish a good many recruits, and will raise through a committee appointed for that purpose, ample means for their equipment and aid. Only 6 promising young men have yet enrolled themselves; but we will greatly swell that number. If a company be not raised here, we shall advise that the recruits repair to Lexington, for the purpose of falling in with those who go from your city; and the means raised here, shall be forwarded to your Treasurer. You will hear from us again in a day or two."

At a meeting of the citizens of Bourbon county, convened at Paris on Saturday evening last, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

[Ed. Gaz.

Whereas, the People of Texas, in declaring Independence—in advocating religious toleration—in opposing despotism, and in warring against a tyrant and his minions, have acted in accordance with their own unalienable rights, and merit the assistance of Freedom's friends in every clime. Our own proud Eagle with plumage bathed in the star-light of a glorious union, dare not stretch his wings beyond its limits to shield the devotee of liberty. Yet individual enterprise may, in accordance with all the laws of God and Nature, adopt its country and resist oppression's hand. Our countrymen, a few daring spirits, saw the Star of Texian freedom dim clouded and flickering in the tyrant's grasp and nobly resolved to survive with its splendour or perish in its gloom. Too few to battle with overpowering numbers—too daring to be courteous—too gallant to retreat—they have perished: some shrouded in the cloud of battle—some by the assassin's poignard, and some basely murdered by the order of a dark-hearted, blood-thirsty tyrant. A remnant of our countrymen yet remains; their lives, fortune, and honor are identified with Texas and its freedom; they appeal to us, to us, the sons of gallant sires and first generation of a glorious revolution.—To whom else can they appeal?

Our country—the only spot upon earth where Liberty has erected her imperishable throne—the only place where heaven-born religion, untampered by the pagantry of earthly power—untrammelled by political corruption—unclouded by superstitious ceremonies; sets upon the throne of reason and invites all to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. If succor cannot come from us there is no eye to pity—no arm to save. If the lone star of the Texian banner must sink in blood beneath the eye of our own mighty Eagle, its last lurid flash will dim the lustre of his plumage, and dim the chivalry of this Union forever. We believe that if a system were devised to call out and concentrate the enterprise and chivalry of the Western country, it would alone liberate Texas. The policy of small detached and individual companies has tending to the scene of action, has been tested by the loss of many lives. Conditional enrolments we believe to be the only practicable source to give essential aid to Texas in the doubtful struggle.—Men of prudent worth would then espouse the cause—knowing their number adequate if not equal to the enemy, they would then see that victory was probable—Texas would be free, and a grateful country would not only enroll their names on the tablet of Fame, but liberally compensate their toils and privations. Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend that a Central Committee be formed in Lexington, whose duty it shall be to appoint a day when meetings will be held in every county in the state, and to forward to each county in due time, printed notices of time and place of said meeting. Also, one or two of the printed obligations—condition hereafter specified, to be signed by emigrants; and further, that they request by letter proper persons in each county to call and superintend said meetings; each county being furnished with a copy of this preamble and these resolutions, if approved by the central committee.

Resolved, That the result of each county meeting by request, be forthwith reported to the Central Committee at

Lexington, the amount subscribed, and the names enrolled.

Resolved, That the Central Committee, when appointed, be requested to forward to the Western and Southern States copies of this Preamble and these Resolutions and request their adoption of this system of enrolment.

Resolved, That all expenses incurred by the Central Committee in pursuance of their specified duties under this plan, be defrayed from the funds subscribed in aid of Texas.

Resolved, That we recommend the following form as a conditional obligation, to be signed by emigrants: We, the undersigned, promise, that so soon as the Central Committee at Lexington shall appoint a day and place of rendezvous, and notify us by agent or otherwise that we have signed these conditions in Kentucky, we will forthwith repair to the place designated, and prepare to emigrate to Texas. If the said number be not complete in three days after the day of rendezvous we are then absolved from all obligation herein contained—if complete, we promise to march to the Texian line, if the whole number from this and other states of this Union, together with Americans already in Texas capable of concentrating with our numbers, shall not amount to 5,000 more than are absolved from these obligations. All officers shall be elected by majorities.—Knowing that no legal isanctifies these obligations, we recognise honor as their bond, Liberty their aim; for the maintenance of our pledged faith, we stake character, truth, and sacred honor.

LEXINGTON & OHIO RAIL ROAD.

The following gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected Directors for the ensuing year, from that date:

Lexington—Benj. W. Dudley, Wm. H. Richardson, Benj. Gray, Joseph Bruen, Jacob Ashton, and Walter Dan.

Frankfort—Jacob Swigert.

Louisville—James Guthrie, S. S. Nicholas, J. Hewitt, T. S. Bell, and Dr. G. E. Pendergrast.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE.—The following gentlemen compose the new Board of Directors:

JOHN S. SNEAD, E. CROW,
J. B. BOWLES, J. NEWTON,
C. COLEMAN, D. S. CHAMBERS,
V. M'KNIGHT, JOSEPH SWAGER,
H. C. WENZEL, J. M'CRUM,

RICHARD ATKINSON,
JOHN S. SNEAD, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President of the Institution.

Lou. Ad.

The following particulars of the accident mentioned in our paper of Thursday, have since been ascertained. The warehouse of Messrs. McIlvaine & Hayden was one of the most extensive in the city, being 200 feet deep by 20 in front, and three stories in height besides the cellar story. It was just completed, and but an hour before its fall, the last four hundred barrels which it was thought capable of containing were stored away. At this time the coppersmith was on the roof with Mr. McIlvaine, and observed, that the great weight had settled the roof half an inch; on which an examination was made below, and no signs of weakness discovered. The cellar, however, was not looked into, nor the brick piers then examined. It is since believed, that they crushed down, and with them came the whole superstructure, and its hundreds of tons of goods. Mr. McIlvaine had just left the counting room in company with Mr. Penwick Newton (clerk) and a drayman, to shew them some flour to be delivered, and were standing within four feet of each other.—He felt the floor sinking and hearing a crash above looked up and saw the house falling on them—he had but time to say "we are gone," when three joists struck him on the shoulder and left thigh and on the knees, tearing in their course the clothes off him. At this dreadful instant he had presence of mind to adopt a course he remembered hearing, had saved a man in London, to throw himself on his face, by a cask near which he stood; crash came after crash, till the pressure reduced him to the smallest possible space he could live in. In width less than that of his body, for his shoulders and back were pressed into an arch—a large joist resting on his left shoulder in length the space was rather more than six feet. In that situation he remained for a quarter to half an hour—nearly suffocated by the quantities of pulverized mortar and brick that covered his face, and which he could not use his hands to remove—above him were 200 casks of wine and spirits, some of which being stove in, poured down upon him—and by their fumes nearly completed his suffocation. He says he experienced one moment of intense despair and madness—but knowing that perfect composure and economy of strength were indispensable to the sustaining of existence till he could be dug out, he had sufficient command of himself to refrain from cries and struggles till he heard the voices of those above him who came to his rescue. For a short time, from the anxiety of their minds, the first efforts made were near proving fatal by the fall of timbers, glass and brick into the only opening.—But Mr. McIlvaine was composed enough to urge caution and prudence, and in about twenty minutes by the untiring efforts of his zealous friends, he was drawn up to the light of day—exceedingly bruised and exhausted, but without broken limbs or internal injury. The deep interest of the immense crowd at the rescue, exhibited itself in a simultaneous cheer. The efforts of the laboring party were then directed to the recovery of the bodies of the unfortunate Mr. Newton, and the servant Sampson—who were found dead near the spot at which Mr. McIlvaine was discovered. There probably was never a more wonderful escape from death than that of Mr. McIlvaine; covered by tons of timber, bricks and goods—and occupying a space one would think impossible to force a human being into—with an aperture to breathe through not larger than one's hand, and that choked nearly by dust, and the air filled with the fume of spirits—an inch less of room above, or at the side, would have deprived him of the power of breathing. We are happy to state that Mr. McIlvaine, though confined to his bed by the bruises received, is recovering rapidly. Louisville Pub. Ad.

BANNER—EXTRA.

Nashville, May 18th, 5 o'clock, P. M.

NEWS RENDERED CERTAIN!

By the Memphis mail this moment arrived, Gov. Cannon has received a letter from General Gaines, confirming the capture of Santa Anna and his advanced corps. "Thorough politeness of Gov. Cannon, we are permitted to make the following extract:

"HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CAMP SABINE, April 25, 1836.

Sir:—I have the honor to state that reports just now reached this place, through various channels, which leave no doubt of their correctness, that on the 21st inst. a battle was fought near twenty miles to the Eastward of Harrisburg, between the advanced corps of the Mexican army, under the immediate command of their President, Santa Anna, and the Texans under their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Houston; and that it resulted in the entire overthrow of that part of the Mexican army—the remaining corps being at or near San Felipe, sixty miles in the rear.

The advanced corps consisting of eleven hundred men, were half or nearly half killed, and the remaining half taken prisoners, including the President himself, with his staff, and the most of his principal officers; and that he has declared himself ready and willing instantly to acknowledge the independence of Texas."

In addition to the above we have conversed with a very respectable Gentleman who has just arrived in this place in the Western District stage. At the moment of his leaving Somerville, he saw Mr. Hodge, a worthy and highly respected citizen of Fayette county, who was direct from Texas, within a hundred miles of the battle ground. Mr. Hodge stated that with the Mexican detachment were taken \$50,000 in specie—200 doubloons found in Travis's saddle bags; 1,400 stand of arms and 2 cannon.

Santa Anna is said to have been found in a TREE after a chase of some miles. Houston is reported to have received a wound in the ankle.

A letter received at Memphis, from a respectable house in New Orleans contains information that Santa Anna and Cos had been tried by the Court Martial and shot. But as no mention is made of this in General Gaines's letter, it may probably be premature.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We learn from the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst., that the Executive claims, as being within the limits of the United States, territory over which the Mexican Government has heretofore exercised jurisdiction, including "Old Fort Nacogdoches," and has authorized Gen. GAINES, under such interpretation of the rights of the U. States, to cross the Sabine and occupy that post.—The same paper says, "of this determination on the part of the Executive, communicated to Gen. Gaines, by a letter from the War Department, dated the 25th ult., the Secretary of State, (Mr. Forsythe,) apprized Mr. Gorostiza, the Mexican Minister, in a conversation on the 20th of April, assuring him that the measure was "not to be taken as an indication of any hostile feeling or of a desire to establish a possession or claim not justified by the treaty of limits." The reply of the Mexican Minister is not given, nor is it stated that he made any. The Intelligencer is of opinion that no line can be run under the treaty, which can include Nacogdoches, and that the measure may, indeed will, in all probability, involve us in a war with Mexico, which must be extremely pernicious to our whole western frontier. We shall publish the remarks of the Intelligencer, which are very clear and able, upon this subject, in our next. In the mean time, we would remark, that the aspect of affairs is becoming very serious between the United States and Mexico, and that a collision between the two countries, is not at all impossible.

San Augustine, April 26.

The following is the information which came to hand early yesterday morning:

A gentleman of this city, who arrived this morning from Attakapas in the steam boat Velocipede, states, that on the evening previous to his departure, two persons arrived at St. Martinsville, direct from Texas.—That these persons, who appeared to be men of respectability, related as a positive fact, that an engagement had taken place between the Texian forces under General Houston, and the Mexican Army, in which the latter were totally routed, having lost 700 men in killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners, among whom was Gen. Cos. The loss of the Texans is said to be inconsiderable.

The circumstances, as related by these gentlemen, were, that the Mexican army had, from some cause or other, been separated into two bodies, divided by the river Brazos—that the sudden rising of the river prevented the two bodies from effecting a junction—that Houston marched against the larger body, amounting to 1500 or 1400 men—that the latter retreated, and in their retreat set fire to the town of Harrisburg. Houston succeeded in overtaking them about 7 miles from that town, and made a sudden and vigorous attack on them; and after some severe fighting, the Mexicans were totally defeated,—with the loss above stated. The gentlemen stated that they were at a short distance from Harrisburg, and could distinctly hear the firing—that the result was well known before their departure—and that Houston had marched in pursuit of the other body, which, it was supposed, could not possibly escape him.

The following we find in the Evening Post of yesterday:

From the New-Orleans Bee of May 3. GLORIOUS NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—Fortune has revolved the spokes in her wheels, and now sides with Texas. Yesterday, a gentleman arrived from Attakapas in this State, and he asserts that two persons had been at St. Martinsville immediately before his departure, who stated as a positive fact, within their own cognizance, that an engagement had taken place between part of the Texian and Mexican army. The latter had been separated into two bodies, divided by the Brazos, whose sudden rise prevented their junction. The larger body, consisting of about 1400 men, who being attacked by General Houston, set fire to the town of Harrisburg and retreated; but Houston succeeded in overtaking them about 7 miles from the place, compelled them to a pitched battle, in which 700 of the Mexicans were killed, and 500 taken prisoners; among whom was Cos, whose parole d'honneur will serve him on

this occasion!!! The enemy was completely routed, and the loss of the Texans was very inconsiderable. Gen. Houston immediately marched in pursuit of the other body, and may have equally captured them; but this is not yet ascertained.

"Since writing the above, we heard it stated, as if on good authority, that General Houston had a council of war on the fate of the prisoners; and that Santa Anna and all the officers had been shot; the private news were sent to Matamoros. It was also stated that Gen. Gaines had written a private letter confirming of this account; but we did not see it. There can be no doubt, however, that Houston has conquered; and that the Mexican army is prostrated. The day of retribution has at length come; and Texas is free.

BANK ROBBER TAKEN.—Hays Sen. Hays Jr. and Huntingdon have been clever and lucky enough to find out and arrest the gentleman who helped himself to \$150,000 from the Bank of Providence, not long ago, for the recovery of which the bank offered a reward of \$10,000. The robber is named James Bell, alias Laidley, and is by trade a carpenter. Suspicion was excited by his abruptly leaving Providence, immediately after the robbery, and he was traced to this city, but for some time he was non inventus. He was found at Harlem, where he was fitting up a handsome residence. He had disposed of the money so cunningly that Mr. Wiley, whom he employed as counsel, was satisfied that without his co-operation and consent the bank could not recover it. A compromise was therefore effected, the giving up the plunder, and the bank agreeing not to prosecute. Of the amount stolen \$178,000 were recovered, and the remainder is expected to be found.

Mr. Bell alias Laidley was concerned, it is said, in robbing the Boston Rail Road Office, some time ago, of \$25,000, and has been claimed by the authorities of Massachusetts for trial on the charge. It is probable, therefore, that his compromise with the bank will not save him from the state prison uniform.—N. Y. Commercial.

The new steam boat Hail Columbia, owned principally in Natchez, was run into a few days ago, on the Mississippi river, by the Alton. A boy was killed, and one of the firemen, it is supposed, mortally wounded. The Natchez Courier says, that the Alton passed on without the least attempt to assist the passengers on board the Hail Columbia, who were imploring their aid by every means in their power.—Lot. Journal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now in the city of Mexico, dated.

MEXICO, March 27, 1836.

The Mexican Congress is proceeding with its accustomed slowness, remodeling their constitution, and present in their proceeding the most complete political force that ever was exhibited; and fortunate will it be for some of the chief actors if the denouement is not converted into tragedy.

They retain the name of Republic, but their system of government is essentially a monarchy, and the more mischievous as it is a monarchy in mask. The French have a Constitution, which restrains the king but little; the Mexican constitution will restrain the Executive officer, (call him what you will, President, Dictator or King) just as little.

Should Santa Anna return from Texas in triumph, there is no doubt but an attempt will be made to perpetuate the government in his own family. Should he, however, fail in Texas—of which I entertain no doubt; centralism will find an instant annihilation, and the present dominant be exiled or shot.

If the people of Texas fail to defeat, nay, to annihilate the army of Santa Anna, they deserve to be slaves; because they not only bring into the field a force numerically equal to any army that Santa Anna can subsist there, but they have the advantage in hardihood, gallantry & skill over the Mexicans; and greater yet is the advantage possessed in their climate; and making in a mode as novel as it will be appalling to their adversaries. If the army of General Santa Anna was only left from April to August to combat merely with hunger and the disease they will find in Texas, from the Colera east, to all constitutions formed here, they would be destroyed; but add to this the Texas rifle, and the result cannot be for a moment at all doubtful. We had great rejoicing & ringing of bells in celebration of taking Fort Alamo. I said to a Mexican that they ought to ring loud and long, and make much of that victory, for it would be the last they would have to have to celebrate over the Texans.

The only further Texas news received by yesterday's mail, is the following, from the Louisville Public Advertiser of May 17.

"We have verbal accounts from Texas, by a gentleman, arrived last evening in the Majestic—of a skirmish on the 21st of April, between a small army of the Texans and Mexicans, and of the battle, which resulted in the capture of Santa Anna; that the Mexican loss was 5 or 600 killed, that Cos was among the slain; and that Santa Anna had abandoned his horse, assumed the garb of a common soldier, and vainly attempted to make his escape, that he was captured, and recognized by Gen. Almonte, who was also taken; and that Gen. Houston also recognized him.

This statement is corroborative of that made by Gen. Gaines, and revives the hope, that the Mexican tyrant has met the fate he so richly merited.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT Sct., April term 1836.

LEMOEL BUTLER, and others, complainants.

Against ROBT. P. PENISTON, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

CRUTCHES day came the Complainants by their Attorney, and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this court, and answer the complainants bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A copy Attest, D. B. PRICE, Clerk Jc
By J. S. FLETCHER, d c

KENAWHA SALT.

A LOT of No. 1, KENAWHA SALT, just received and for sale by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

Lexington, May 18,—23-2m

NOTICE.

A meeting of the board of Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, was resolved, that a call of FIVE DOLLARS per share be made on the stockholders, payable on the first Monday in June next.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lex. F. L. and M. Ins Co.

FIRE!

RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company, against Fire, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lexington, May 13, 1836-24-4r

NOTICE.

A person indebted to me by note or account is requested to make payment without delay, if those failing to comply, expect their accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

CALEB WORLEY.
May 17, 1836. 22-3r

TURNPIKE LETTINGS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 3 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next, at JOHN KEISER'S Tavern, in the city of Lexington, for the construction of that part of the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles Turnpike Road between the present lettings and the city of Lexington, a distance of about 9 miles, with some Bridging; the grading of which is to be done within the present year, and to be completed in the next year. Notes and specifications may in due time, be seen and examined at the Treasurer's office in Versailles and at the Superintendent's residence in Lexington. The line will be divided into convenient sections to suit the capacity of Contractors, and every one is invited to read and explained on the ground by an Engineer, two days previous to the lettings. The country is healthy and the materials abundant.

By order of the Board of Managers.
W. M. B. BLACKBURN, Presd.
May 14, 1836—21-15J

The Board of Managers will meet at John Keiser's Tavern, in the city of Lexington, on Saturday, the 28th inst. to determine on the location. Those who are interested are requested to attend.

Gazette and Intelligencer and Maysville Eagle will insert the above till 15th June.—Obs. & Rep

LOST.

ON Saturday last, about nine o'clock in the morning, a BLACK LEATHER POKER-BOOK with a Steel Spring Clasp, tolerable large size, with a five dollar bill and four dollars in silver and other papers; between Candy's Coffee House and the Forks of the Road leading to Paris. Any person having found the same, will confer a favor on the loser, and receive a fair compensation for their trouble, by leaving it at Candy's Coffee House; the loser being a Wagoner in his employ and a colored man.

Lexington, May 16, 1836—21-4r

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of the country, have the possession of the books themselves, and the time beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is so easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the covered library altar. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library. All the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perience, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, when circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous characters of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually; of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent, or a copy of the work for one



**SECOND EDITION OF
50,000 DOLLARS!**
May 28th, 1836.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!
TWO OF \$.000.

THE excessive demand for tickets in April has reluctantly obliged Sylvester to discontinue to many of his patrons, that arrangements have been made with the managers to afford the same brilliant chances—by repeating similar Lotteries for May. Your attention is particularly directed to—
Grand Consolidated, No. 8, draws 9th May—Capital \$30,000.
Virginia, Wellsburg, No. 2, draws 14th May—Capital \$30,000.
Virginia, Norfolk, No. 1, draws 21st May—Capital \$30,000.
Alexandria, No. 3, draws 23d May—Capital \$30,000.
Virginia, Petersburg, No. 9, draws 28th May—Capital \$50,000.
Sylvester strenuously urges immediate application to all who wish to participate in the advantages that must result to adventurers in these truly magnificent lotteries. Each day is productive of wealth to those who hold on the hem of the garment of Fortune's Favorite Child.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

MAHMOOTH SCHEME!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 2.
For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, May 2d, 1836.

CAPITALS.
30,000 Dollars!!
\$5,000!—\$4,000!—\$3,000!—\$2,500!
1,0674 dolls!—100 of 1,000 dolls!—10 of 500 dolls!—20 of 300 dolls!—84 of 200 dolls! &c. &c.
Tickets Ten Dollars.
A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

50,000, 20,000,
50 prizes of One Thousand Dollars!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS 2.
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanical Association.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, May 28, 1836.

BRELIANT SCHEME.
50,000 dolls!—20,000 dolls!—10,000 dolls!—5,000 dolls!—1,000 dolls!—3,000 dolls!—2,750 dolls!—2,500 dolls!—2,000 dolls!—1,810 dolls!—5 of 1,500 dolls!—50 prizes of 1,000 dolls!—64 prizes of 150 dolls, &c.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.
Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this magnificent Scheme, may be had for \$140. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion. Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.
DR. HARRIS, Dentist, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.
March 4, '36.—9-1f

NOW OPENING.
THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of
NEW GOODS,
Selected with great care, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Cities—comprising all the variety of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
Thankful for past favours, would respectfully solicit his friends and customers, and the public in general, to call and examine his stock—which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail. Linen and Feather taken in exchange for Goods.
Lexington, May 7, 1836—19-1m.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sct. April Term, 1836.
JAMES SHIELD, Complainant
against
WILLIAM PRICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Merryman C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifre E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen and Polixeney, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Homes and Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, dec'd., Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin and wife are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, it is therefore ordered that unless they said absent Defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in the authorized newspaper of this State, for two successive weeks, to wit—
D. B. PRICE, clk. jcc.
By JOHN FLETCHER, d.c.

Emporium of Fashion.
Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.
T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS
Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

SHIRTS.
Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col lars, &c.
WALKING CANES.
Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.
TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.
Heinisch's improved Tailors' Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.
A new style of Stocks and Silk Bosoms.
FROCKS AND PANTS.
Superior Silk Frocks and Pants for Youths and Children.
DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.
Superior Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.
Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS,
Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship. Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.
(The Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to.)
Lex. April 26, 1836—17-3m

Engineer's Office Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, Louisville, Ky. April 26, 1836.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock, P. M. of the 12th day of June next, for the grading and masonry necessary on about 20 miles of said Rail Road next adjoining Louisville. At the same time and place, prop'als will also be received for the erection of two Bridges or Viaducts, to-wit: one across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and the other over Beargrass creek at Louisville. These Bridges will be constructed with stone piers and abutments, and wooden superstructures. The requisite plans and specifications will be exhibited at this office after the 1st of June next, and all information needed can be obtained by application to the subscriber in this city, or to the assistant Engineers on the line of the road. The remaining distance in Frankfort (about 40 miles) will be offered for contract as soon as it can be located and prepared.
The country through which this road will pass is elevated, healthy, and in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant supplies for the men engaged in the execution of the work.
THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td ch Lou. Jour.

Candy's Coffeehouse
And Wholesale Beer, Ale and PORTER HOUSE.

THE proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving an extensive stock of ALE and PORTER from Louisville and Pittsburgh, and will sell Wholesale and Retail, either bottled or in barrels, an article that he considers (he will not say better) but thinks a *Heed!* better, at any rate second or none in the State, his opinion being derived from the expressed satisfaction of his customers generally.
He is now making arrangements to supply houses in town and country. Those wishing a regular Summer supply will do well to call and make engagements. Families supplied at the short notice.
All those who are fond of a glass of good ale, Just call up at Candy's he has it for sale; From Pittsburg it comes, its good, sound and strong.
If you are not pleased with it, call for a song.
Those who have tasted Candy's Porter And like it well—come drink like water; If other trash palates please, This transportation sure must cease.
Should some dislike his ale or porter, Next door they'll find good Blue Lick Water; His cider's good—as good as can be, If 'twill not suit you, call for brandy.
April 30, 1836—17-1f

JUST RECEIVED,
20 BLS. Mackerel, No. 2.
4,000 lbs. Bacon, (to be sold from one lb. to a thousand.)
1 Hoghead superior quality SUGAR.
R. GRAY,
Corner of Limestone and Water streets, between Brennan's Hotel and the upper end of the market house.
April 23, 1836—16 1f

JABEZ BEACH.
At his Coach Depository opposite General Comb's, on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, a splendid assortment of
CARRIAGES.
Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark. N. Jersey; consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.
J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.
Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-1f

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES,
T learn the Art of Printing, will be taken—boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.
Lexington, March 5—9-1f
Piano Fortes.
A splendid PLANO FORTES received and for sale by
MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.
Lexington, May 5, 1836—18-2m

ALL NEW.
THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favours, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received, and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES;
A part of which is as follows:
50 Sacks COFFEE,
30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
6 Drums Figs, first quality,
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
2 Barrels Chassout, first quality.
A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS, superior quality,
12 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Alsipice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot; Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR. A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.
The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.
N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.
ROBERT GRAY,
Lexington, Jan 1, 1836—1-1f \$1*

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
RAINEY AND FERGUSON
WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have commenced receiving and opening a large and very complete assortment of
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
selected by one of the firms who is yet in the East, and is an extensive and desirable stock of GOODS from the very late arrivals of Spring Packets in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Those now opening consist of a large lot of CLOTHS and CASSIMERS, of every variety of color and quality; a great variety of SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen and boys' wear; a handsome assortment of Plain and Figured Black and Colored SILKS and SATINS, and Satin Striped HERMOSA, Paraded LAINES, JUSLINES, &c. &c.; a splendid stock of French Worked Muslins and Bobinet Capes and Collars.
A variety of the latest Spring and Summer Bonnets; Robinson and McCurdy's Extra Fine Kid, Satin and Promella Slippers; a handsome assortment Ingrain, Venetian and Straw Carpet; also a large lot of Wall Paper; Together with a variety of GOODS, not usually kept in Dry Goods Houses.
Also, a good lot of German Burlaps, an excellent substitute for flax linen. R. & F.
N. B. A heavy lot of good TOW LINE on hand. R. & F.
P. S. Our stock being uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them at a small advance. R. & F.
April 16, 1836—16-1f

NEW GROCERY STORE.
LEO TIBBATT'S,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friend and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to keep a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;
and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers.
Lex. Sept 17, 1835—45-3m
The Imported Maltese Jack,
ULYSSES,
WILL remain at his old stand, on the Farm of P. E. TODD, in Jessamine county, nine miles South-east of Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, and will be let to Jennies and mares at his last year's price, viz: Twenty Dollars for Jennies, and Ten Dollars for mares the season, to be paid within the season. Jennies or mares not proving in fall, can be put in the fall or next season free of charge. The size and form of his colts places his claims to distinction beyond dispute. Persons sending Jennies from a distance, may rely on having them attended to as they may direct. Every care will be taken to avoid accidents, but no accountability for any. The season has commenced, and will end on the 1st July.
P. E. TODD, HUNTER, A. McCURE,
Jessamine co., April 2, 1836—13-7f
The Intelligence and Gazette, Frankfort Com. monwealth, Danville Olive Branch, Paris Citizen and Richmond Chronicle will insert the above 7 times, and charge 05 & Rep.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing
\$120 in half eagles,
\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,
\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.
1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.
1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, or one hundred shares.
1 Certificate for two shares of my own.
Also, about \$15,000 in due bills &c. all payable to G. Keen; among which, the following are recollect:
1 Note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.
1 Note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 100 dollars.
1 Note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.
1 Note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.
4 Notes on Thomas S. Reid & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.
1 Note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.
1 Note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.
A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.
A contract between O. Keen and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.
A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.
The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.
O. KEEN,
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-1f

MESSENGER DUROC.
WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables on the Lexington Association course. Particulars &c., made known in due time.
Pedigree in a concise form.
Messenger DuROC, by DuROC; dam Vincenta, by Messenger; Slender; Lath; Wildair; True Briton; Joseph Anderson's imported mare by Marske; Starling; Partner; Snelling; Tom—Traveller's dam by Almazan; Bay Bolton's sister by Grey Hauty; Makeless; Blunder; Diamond; Sister to the dam of old Merlin by Bustler.
JAMES SHY,
January 10, 1836—2 1f

PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.
AT 374 CENTS EACH.
UNIFORM EDITION.
THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Maryatt, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.
The work will be published in semi-monthly numbers at 274 cents per number. Each number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes; a title page to each number.
The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a royal octavo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.
List of works to be comprised in this edition: Frank Milmay, or the Naval Officer.
Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service.
King's Own.
Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.
Jacob Faithful.
Pacha of Many Tales.
Japhet in Search of his Father.
Naval and Military Sketches.
The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.
The work will be stereotyped, and any of the numbers can be had separately, if desired.
They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 14 cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 24 cents.
I am almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish, with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate. The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.
A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscription 3 dollars.
Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those wishing to become subscribers, will be furnished with the Lady's Book one year, and the 1st of Nov. for five dollars, in advance, postage paid.
Single subscriptions to either work, three dollars.
Address
No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.
Dec. 22, 1835—51

ATTEND TO THIS.
THE time has come when all persons should close their accounts. Those of my friends indebted to me, will render me a favor by calling and paying their accounts, as I am in want of money to pay my debts, and purchase GOODS.—This must be done during this month.
J. G. McKINNEY,
Lex. Jan 1, 1836—52-1f

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, March 22d, 1836.
THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the fifth instalment of ten dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 27th day of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
March 26,—12-1f

CITY PROPERTY ON MAIN STREET.
THE President and Council of the City of Lexington, will receive and consider sealed proposals for leasing, at perpetual ground rent, or purchasing, the City Property on Main street, extending back to Water street. The property will be divided into five fronts on Main street, of 20 feet 6 inches each, and as many on Water street, and each running back 110 feet. Proposals may be for any number of these lots, extending through from street to street or only going back half way, as may suit the bidder. The proposals must be left with the Clerk of the City by the 15th day of March next.
M. C. JOHNSON,
J. B. JOHNSON,
J. ASHTON, Committee.
Feb 20, 1836—9-1f

NEW SPRING GOODS, FOR 1836.
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. Tilford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid stock of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots.
To which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
Lex March 8, '36—10-1f

JAMES HENRY,
Domestic Dry Goods, Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, Wall-st. Louisville, Ky.
LIBERAL advances will be made on consignments of negro clothing, linsey and socks, all of which articles ought to be in this market by the middle of June. On hand and for sale—having just received 16 cases by steamer Warrick—1000 pieces of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, which will be sold on liberal terms to responsible houses. Buyers will please to call and examine these goods.
JAMES HENRY,
April 2, 1836—12-2m Wall street.

NEW GOODS FOR 1836.
SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
Are now receiving their
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
COMPRISING a very general assortment of nearly every variety of Fancy and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Goods Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimere; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.
April 2, 1836.—13-1f

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Poyntown is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.
Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-1f

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the vendors and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.
B. BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY, Want—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with full barley for seed. CLARY, & Co.
August 19, 1835—34-6m

JOB GREEN,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
CHAIR MANUFACTURER,
CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of
FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS of all descriptions and prices,—also, Settees, Rocking chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.
Wanted, a good fancy chair maker;—also, a Painter and Ornamentor; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.
An apprentice well recommended will be taken.
Lexington, July 23, 1834.—29-1f

MONEY LOST.
500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed package containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in 500 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes endorsed in the middle, and as well as recollected, doubled on the envelope as follows: \$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brand, Esq.
The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.
Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.
D. A. SAYRE,
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,
HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offer their services to the public as
Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.
Dr. Cross begs leave to remind the public, that while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.
Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.
Lexington, April 16, 1836—15-1f

A GREAT BARGAIN!
Valuable Mill Property for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale, the following described property, which is located four miles west of Frankfort, on Big Benson creek, immediately on the line of the Rail Road from Lexington to Louisville, to-wit:
A DOUBLE SAW MILL,
In complete order, and cutting, from 5 to 6,000 feet per day, running from six to eight months in the year; an excellent FLOURING MILL, with a first rate pair of French Burrs best quality of Bolting Cloths, Screens, Elevators, and other apparatus, complete, for manufacturing TEN barrels of Flour per day.
A GOOD CORN MILL,
With one pair of Stones. This property is all new, in perfect repair and operation, and occupies one of the most eligible locations in this part of the State. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at Frankfort.
JAMES SHANNON,
April 30, 1836—17-36

MAYES & BLANCHARD.
JUDGE MAYES & HORACE F. BLANCHARD, having associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.
Lexington, March 4, 1836—9-1f

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of J. Tilford & Co. to Jas. Tilford & W. E. & James M. Holloway, would respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the patronage of his friends.
As it is important that the business of the late firm should be closed as speedily as possible, those indebted either by note or book account, will confer a favor by calling and settling without delay. Mr. J. W. Cochran is authorized to receipt and receive the balances due.
J. TILFORD.

FOR SALE FOR CASH,
A FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTE. Enquire at this office.
Lexington Dec. 21, 1835—51-1f
NOTICE.
THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of J. Tilford & Co. to Jas. Tilford & W. E. & James M. Holloway, would respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the patronage of his friends.
As it is important that the business of the late firm should be closed as speedily as possible, those indebted either by note or book account, will confer a favor by calling and settling without delay. Mr. J. W. Cochran is authorized to receipt and receive the balances due.
J. TILFORD.

THE subscribers having purchased of J. Tilford & Co. their entire stock of Merchandise, and rented their Store-rooms for a term of years, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business under the firm of
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
They expect to receive in a few days, additional supplies of Merchandise, which, with the stock now on hand, will render their assortment full and complete. As they design keeping at all times an extensive stock exclusively for Wholesale dealers, they would particularly invite calls from that class of purchasers—the same inducements offered as heretofore. They will also continue to keep a well selected stock for retailing.
A continuation of the old custom of the house is respectfully solicited.
Just received, a large assortment of MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at a small advance. Also, an additional supply of the Anchor Bolting Cloths, Nos. 4, 6, and 7.—Flowered paper for rooms, passages, &c. &c.
JAMES TILFORD,
J. M. HOLLOWAY,
W. M. HOLLOWAY.
Nov. 30, 1835—48-1f
(The Observer and Gazette will insert the above 1f.—Intelligence.)

TO PRINTERS.
E. WHITE & WM. HAGER
RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a partnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.
The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.
The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager, & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to Sixty four lines Pica. The book and news type being in the most moderate light and style.
White, Hager & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing Press, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they select from our specimens.
E. WHITE & W. HAGER.
New York, Oct. 1, 1835—48-

CABINET SHOP.
THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
March 10, 1835.—10-6m
J. EDINGTON.

LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY.
THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a preceding day the discount day.
WILL S. WALLER, Cash'r.
July 8, 1835—27-1f

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE
DR. S. C. TROTTER,
H. HAVING purchased the entire stock of DRUGS of the late T. L. Smith, solicits a continuance of the custom of the house. His stock of medicines being very complete is prepared to sell low. Wholesale dealers will find it their interest to call.
Prescriptions put up with care.
Cheapside, Lex. April 2, 1836—13-3m
Obs. & Rep. 3 mos.

M. E. BROWNING & CO.
H. HAVING purchased of CALDER WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDISE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.
Lex. June 15, 1835—24-1f

CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & Co., takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.
Lex. June 15, 1835—24-1f

NOTICE
IS hereby given to the BLACKSMITHS of Lexington and Fayette county in general, that their attendance is required at a meeting, for the purpose of transacting some important business. The attendance of every Smith in the county, who carries on the business, is earnestly solicited. The meeting to be held on the second Monday in April, (being county court day,) at George W. Stone's, upper end of the market-house, and next door to Thomas Smith's shop, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
April 16, 1836.—1f—\$1 50*

NOTICE
THE subscribers having purchased of J. Tilford & Co. their entire stock of Merchandise, and rented their Store-rooms for a term of years, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business under the firm of
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
They expect to receive in a few days, additional supplies of Merchandise, which, with the stock now on hand, will render their assortment full and complete. As they design keeping at all times an extensive stock exclusively for Wholesale dealers, they would particularly invite calls from that class of purchasers—the same inducements offered as heretofore. They will also continue to keep a well selected stock for retailing.
A continuation of the old custom of the house is respectfully solicited.
Just received, a large assortment of MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at a small advance. Also, an additional supply of the Anchor Bolting Cloths, Nos. 4, 6, and 7.—Flowered paper for rooms, passages, &c. &c.
JAMES TILFORD,
J. M. HOLLOWAY,
W. M. HOLLOWAY.
Nov. 30, 1835—48-1f
(The Observer and Gazette will insert the above 1f.—Intelligence.)